

January 7.

Number 9.

# THE NEWES AND AFFAIRES OF EUROPE

The wonderfull taking of a Turkish  
Carmisall by 9. Christian Slaues, and bringing  
it to *Giuita Vecchia* by *Rome*.

The message of the Emperour to *Bethelene Gabor*  
about a truce.

A cessation of Armes betweene them, with the mo-  
tiues and reasons.

The daily mustring of Souldiers in all Countries.

The deniall of Count *Thorne* to the truce, with his  
preparations against *Prague*.

The yeelding vp of *Sparenburg* to the Archdutches,  
and her forces.

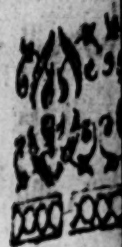
The preparations in *Spaine* to conuoy their West India  
Fleet home, wherein are 16. millions  
ready shipped.

The reasons of the Hollanders planting in  
the West Indies.

The treaty of a mariage betweene the Duke of *Muscovia*,  
and the Lady of *Brandenburg*.

LONDON,  
Printed by *Edw. Alde* for *Nathaniel Butter* and  
*Nicholas Bourne*. 1624.





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## Numer. 9.

The particular affaires of *Europe*, as  
the Letters begin, with the beginning  
of *December*.



S men by nature are desirous of novelty, so by passion or affection they either crosse or entertaine the same: and if euer this were verified, it is now at this instant betweene the Emperours greatnes, and *Bethelem Gabors* intrusion into *Hungary*: For some are yet so transported with conceit, or opinion of the Emperours preuailings against all the protestant Countries in Germany, that they will not allow more then a rumour, and some fuming reports of such an Enemies proceedings, as the prince of *Transilvania*, and flatly deny the successe of such attempts, as haue beene formerly divulged. Others, who seeme to vnderstand the businesse, and are apprehensive of the danger, not onely threatening all *Germanie*, but already beginning like a fire in a new reaped field to consume, whatsoeuer is combustible before it: doe not deny his descent into *Hungary*, & setting  
his



his Armies on worke of diuers Nations: but will haue him so opposed, and counterchecked, that hee hath beene compelled to a cessation of Armes, and securing himselfe in good Garisons. Others suppose, that there hath beene a kinde of forbearing by composition, as if *Cæsar* receiuing money out of *Italy*, had made that an instrument of pacification: so that 200000. Florins was worth the accepting, and the Transiluanians were willing to desist from farther enterprises: others are contented to say, that the Emperour preuailed with him by an embacie, as if he being a Christian, was willing to obserue the festiuall, which was then approaching, and so for the celebration of Christs Natiuity, he condescended to a truce: and others say plainly, that Winter approaching, they were compelled to yeeld to the time, and so reposed themselves in good Townes, which was farre better then lying in the cold fields.

In this manner at this houre is the businesse varied euen in England it selfe betweene the Emperour and *Bethelém Gabor*, and although men doe read both letters and credit, and peruse the very printed Dutch Corantes, yet doe they either disesteeme them, as vntruths, or deny them as partiall: notwithstanding all this, because there are ciuill men to be satisfied, and vnderstanding spirits to be tempered with honest and moderate relations, as farre as report is iustificable in other places, I will not be disheartened, but continue my accustomed manner of acquainting you with the occurrences of forraine parts, only I am sorry (and must giue it to you as a caution, not to take it ill) that you cannot haue

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haue it in England by dayes, at the least so soone, as it is in the *Hage*, or other Townes of the Lowe Countries, namely *Amsterdam*, *Cullen*, *Antwerp*, and *Brussels*, where they be printed.

To conclude, if you are at last pleased with this custome, and manner of acquainting you with nouelty, I am as well pleased to expose the same to your view, and so I proceed.

*From Rome 3. December.*

**T**hat there is no trusting to ambition, nor men that are glorious through the pride of successe and preuailings of prosperity, is apparant in *Banarias* proceedings: For after he had taken *Prague*, & dispossessed the King of *Bohemia*, he swaied the Palatinate, and not inuested himselfe with the title of Elector, but made a seisure on the principall Citie *Hidelberg* by name: From thence he went in person to threaten the Marquesse of *Baden*, and the Duke of *Wittenberg*, and sent Monsier *Tilly* as his Lieutenant Generall into *Hessen* where I must needs say, Fortune gaue Vertue the check, and vndaunted *Brunswicke* had great cause to complaine, but none of redresse, so that being defeated in a fall encounter, *Tilly* triumphed with the glory of a victory, and the whole countrey some apparant signes of their ruine and desolation: so that if the Marquesse *Ieggendorff*, and the Count *Thornes* in *Moravia* had not made some slender opposition, and stood as it were in the gap to rebate the strength of the aduersary, and cast a damme as it



were against this speedy inundation, *Bavaria* had proceeded without interception, and the Emperour beene master of the Protestant countries of Germany more freely, then those of his owne in *Austria* and *Carinthia*.

Thus for these two whole yeares haue they neither heard of an enemy to any purpose, nor wanted speciall friends to support and assist them; so that the King of *Poland*: the great Duke of *Saxony*, the Archdukes *Leopaldus* and *Charles* of his owne Family, the Marquesse of *Dermstrat* with diuers others, haue in their seuerall quarters mustred men, and kept the country in awe, and all for the Emperour, who grew so potent and mighty, that the Pope himselfe was said to suspect his greatnesse, and all *Italy* was afraid of the alteration.

Notwithstanding these great causes of exultation, and faire Sunshine of prosperity, since Michaelmasse last, as you haue heard certaine clowdes of disturbance haue thickned, and the warres raised by an vnlookt for enemy, haue rained downe seuerall showres to allay the heat of this torrent, and the Prince of *Transilvania* hath in a manner darkned the former Sunne, that it hath not now the force and vigour it made shew of: yea, the clowdes haue beene driuen with that suddennesse & violence, that the Emperour hath bin driuen to shelter himselfe in his best Cities, and had cause of suspition euen of his best friends, amongst whom esteeming the Pope as principall, he sent the Prince *Sauelli* not only to acquaint his holines with *Bethelens Gabor's* incursions, but by way of intercession, desiring his fauour both  
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for men, and money : whereupon the Pope thus proceeded both generally and particularly. Generally, he granted certaine Indulgences to all such as would adventure their persons in the Emperours seruice, or instead of going, disburse so much money: particularly he raised out of *Vrbine* 15000. crownes, and 2000. horse and foot, out of *Ferrara* as much, out of *St. Peters* Patrimony more, and where he had not absolute authority, he vsed the two maistring corbes of all vnrulinesse, Pardons, and Fulminations, whereby he sent the Emperour great summs of money, and sufficient forces, which much aduanced his cause.

Concerning other newes from Rome, it may be contracted to these heads: that a Turkish Carmisan was brought to *Ciuita Vecchia*, and towed vp the Riuer of *Tiber* as farre as it could, for the strangenesse of the aduature, which was this. It was going from *Ciprus* to *Alexandria*, and had in her some 9. or 10. Christian slaues, who were fauoured with their liberty by way of assisting the Mariners, much toyled in a storme, in so much that being ouer-wearied, by that time it came to be a calme, the Turkes fell a sleepe, and left a Christian or two at the helme, vpon which aduantage, according to a former conspiracie, the other Slaues most desperatly fell vpon them, and slew 27. as they lay dispierced on the Hatches, the rest awaking were not onl y amazed at the Stratagem, but threatned by some, that tooke possession of the powder to set them all and the ship on fire, but if they would be quiet, their liues should be saued, and their owne proper goods restored: whereupon



upon thus terrified, besides their former amazements they made in vertue of necessity, and so the ship was brought into *Italy* to the enriching the Popes Exchequer, and redeeming themselves.

Other Letters certifie thus much, that the Prince *Philbert* resident at *Messina* hath dismiss all the Gallies serving in the Catholike Armado, to winter themselves in the severall Harbours and Ports, from whence they came. That the letters from *Spaine* aduertise his Holinesse of the great ioy, which the King receiued for the birth of a new *Enfanta* (the newes whereof caused certaine Triumphs in *Rome*) now King *Phillip* was so taken with her loue, that he instated her in the gouernment, as farre as the bestowing of Offices, placing of Councillours, and granting of Pardons to Malefactors, as he formerly had done to the Prince of *Wales*.

But in one letter there is this passage, that the King of *Spaine* hath raised vp two Pillers of Marble, one in *Madrid*, and another at the place where he tooke his leaue of the Prince, whereon is insculped the iourney of the Prince of *Wales* to honour his Maiestie in *Spaine*, and the occasion with all the circumstances of that Royall Instrument.

The last Letters say plainly, that the Prouinces depending vpon the King of *Spaines* Monarchy haue consented to the paiment of 70 millions in sixe yeares, so are they pleased with his Maiestie: so are they taken with the good disposition of his Queene.

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Yet they write from Rome that the Cardinall *Spi-*  
*nola* was receiued with great applause and wel-  
come, and in the Consistory had the Hat put on by  
by the Popes owne hands.

*From Vienna the 5. December.*

**T**He Emperour perceiuing Winter to ap-  
proach, and many defects in his Army, which  
draue them to strange inconueniences, sent a  
Messenger to *Bethelem Gabor* for a cessation of  
Armes for a time, or a Truce for three moneths, yea  
as the Letters haue it, rather then he would be dis-  
appointed, he offered him certaine summes of mo-  
ney, which accepted, it was presently reported, that  
they were retired accordingly : notwithstanding  
the most part of them set vpon the Imperiall Ar-  
my at *Getting*, and quite spoyled and forraged the  
countrie, yea subiected in a manner all the *Marqui-*  
*sate* of *Marauia*, swearing the Inhabitants to the  
obedience of the King of *Bohemia*. from thence they  
proceeded to *Westrits*, where they slue 60. persons,  
and draue away all their cattell: But the worst of all  
was, that for all this rumour of a Truce, the Letters  
came with post vpon post, that the old Count  
*Thorne* was comming forward apace with 12000.  
Turkes and Hungarians to inuade the Kingdome of  
*Bohemia* in the behalfe of Prince *Palatine*, to which  
purpose the Inhabitants of the lower *Saxony* had  
promised their assistance.

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Ere this newes was ouerblowne, there came fresher, that the Transiluanians had surprised certaine companies of Crabats, or Inhabitants of *Croatia*, who came to serue the Emperour, and presuming on a Truce were carelesse in their quarters, and so were set vpon as they were feasting and making merry. To which was added, that the Archduke *Charles* with fixe or seauen followers posted priuately, and disguised to *Prague* to appease certaine Mutinies, and so determined to visit *Nems*, that certaine Commissioners were appointed in seuerall Prouinces to take account of the men, cattell, prouision, armes, munition, and if it were possible, the very behauour of the people.

That *Bethelen Gabor* hath giuen his word to the *Palatine of Hungary* to goe and come in safely to the appointed day of meeting, whether the Prince will come in person, as claiming the Crowne of *Hungary*.

That the Emperour with the Archduke *Leopoldus*, and the Prince his Sonne went to *Clestenbourg*, to celebrate the Feast of *St. Leopalde*.

That the Hungarian meeting was appointed at *Tyrna*, whether came the Lord *Pogran* about a Truce, which was in a manner consented vnto after pittifull relation, that first and last there had beene slaine and miscaried 15000. Inhabitants in their seuerall countries, besides the souldiers in the Armies. But the report of 8000. Cossacks newly arrived in *Silesia* much portracted the businesse, so that the newes of a Cessation of armes is yet vncertaine.

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hadour came from *Lorraine* to performe certaine homages to the Emperour at *Vienna* for the principallity of *Metz*, and other Imperiall places.

That there were foure principall mustering places appointed (for all it was Winter) on this side the *Danubius*, namely, first at *Saint Pecten*: second at *Trila*: third at *Baden*: and fourth at *Hamburg*, all places of *Austria*, and very conuenient for the gathering vp of souldiers.

Other Letters from *Vienna* talke of the vallation of coyn, which is raised of purpose to pay the souldiers. And that the Archduke *Charles* should haue the ouerseeing of the seuerall Mints in the Empire. That the Count *Vratisslaus* of *Frustembreg* was instaured in the end of Nouember, President of the Imperiall Counsell. And that the Lord *Turzo* *Palatine* of *Hungary* is returned from *Bethelem Gabor* with conditions of a Truce till *Candlemasse*: Conditions wherein it is agreed that all the Christians taken of Truce. by *Bethelem Gabor* and his Hungarians shall be set at liberty without ransome, but such as are in the hands of Turkes must be ransomed. That the Turkes shall presently march ouer the *Wessenberg*, but in their marches the Garrisons of *Camorra* and *Nenheusall* set vpon their reare and slue diuers, which had almost hazarded the new begun Truce, and almost put all againe in an uproare. That the Hungarians shall likewise depart by themselves. That no man vpon any aduantage shall be called in question for his wrath to the Prince of *Transilvania*, or King of *Bohemia*. And that the Garrisons shall not bee di-



stirred either in *Moravia* or *Hungary* by any of the Emperours forces.

There are yet Letters of further consequence from *Vienna*, certifying thus much, that vpon the treatie of a Truce, the Empresse returned to *Vienna* and went with solemnity to the Church of our Lady *Heitsing*, and returned to dinner: in the meane while the Emperour held a Counsell in the Pallace of the Lord of *Eggenbergs*, whether came a post of *Silesia* with tidings, that 4000. *Silesians* were come to *Westkerchen* in *Moravia* and ioyned with 6000. *Cossacks*, who were all appointed to defend the Frontiers, that these Regiments following were come into *Bohemia*, namely, *Saxen*, *Auertanish*, *Colatish*, *Schunburg*, *Lodrenpe*, *Holstein*, *Furstenburg*, *Kratzish* and *Laidenburg*, that Monsieur *Tilly* if need required would follow them. Besides, there were two new Regiments raised at *Prague* vnder the command of the Lord *Leichensten*: so that the Emperours forces are newly mustred 25000. ready for *Moravia* it selfe with all manner of Pioners, victuall, and munition.

*From Venice the sixth of December.*

THE Venetian Letters aduertise the speciall busines of *Constantinople*, as also from other places of *Italy*, and so discover these particulars. That the

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the Gran Seigneur hath lately reformed many misdemeanours in the gouernment: yet not forgotten the murtherers of his brother *Osman*: whereupon *Mehemet Bustein Basba*, who came lately from *Gran Cairo*, was strangled by certaine Mutes appointed for the purpose: on the other side he sent great presents to the Bassha of *Arzurum*, who was euer ready to discover the former malefactors, that the English Ambassadour hath receiued at the great Viceers hands a confirmation of the agreement betweene the Pirats of *Algier*, and the English and Dutch Marchants: that the Basshaw of *Offen* hath a new Commission to ayde *Bethelem Gabor*, and that the Basshaw of *Arzurum* is ready to march into *Tartary* for the appeasing of certaine tumults, and restraining them from their robberies, and spoiling of passengers.

*From Genoa.*

**T**HE Letters of *Genoa* which come to *Venice*, assure vs, that there are two Gallies of *Florence* come with Silke from *Sicilia*, and in them as a passenger was the Dutches of *Terranova* going for *Spaine*, but here she stayed a while, as expecting a better conuoy to *Barcelona*, considering the Pyrates of *Barbary* were so many, and so well appointed. They also write, that there came to *Seuill* a Carauela or Pinace from the West Indies, with assurance, that the Fleet of *Terra Firma* was not ready, by reason the Ships had not due time of lading at *Paracuma*, the Hollanders so watched and attended the harbours, and (indeede) lay in waite to intercept them in their returne into *Spaine*. In other Letters of *Genoa* I find,



that whereas there was a Traffique out of *Langue-*  
*dock*, and *Prouince* with *Corne* and other prouision  
 into *Italy*, the voyage is now stopt, by reason cer-  
 taine Ships of *Alfobardo*, and some Pirats of *Barbary*  
 haue builded a Fort neere the Iland *Eres*, and pos-  
 sessed the wating places and harbours, so that no  
 shipping can passe (except they be well prouided) to  
 any of these places, no not to *Sardinia*, or *Corfica*, and  
*Spaine* it selfe is much distressed by them.

*From Prague the 6. of December.*

**W**Hether the Emperour sent his brother the  
 Archduke *Charles* to *Prague* or no, it mat-  
 ters not, but after he had beene there, and  
 assured the Inhabitants, there was a cessation of  
 Armes concluded vpon betweene *Bethelem Gabor* for  
 a time, the mutiners and other suspitious persons  
 were much quieted, and seemed contented with the  
 gouernment, and the Emperours impositions: vn-  
 till it was reported, how the olde Count *Thorne* had  
 disclaymed the truce, and was comming forward  
 with a sufficient Army toward the Citie: then was  
 all in an vprere againe, and many were sent to pri-  
 son for repining at the Emperours actions, because  
 there was a kinde of Chartulary dispierced, that the  
 Emperour meant onely to take aduantage of this  
 truce, and then to call them vnto a further account,  
 as the Iesuities had euery where threatned to haue  
 the Hereticks destroyed, and onely the Catholicke  
 Religion aduanced. This I say troubled them much,  
 and they gaue out obstinate speeches, that the Lords  
 and States of the Kingdome of *Bohemia* would ne-  
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uer be truly obedient to the Emperour, vntill the forme of gouernment was restored, which was the freedome of electing their Kings, and therefore this forced obedience was but a slender bond of continuance, and could hold no longer, then the strength of the arme that kept them in.

When the Imperiall faction vnderstood this, they prepared to intercept Count *Thorne*, and stop the passages of *Silesia*, so that vnderstanding there was succour comming out of *Poland*, they sent to the Army before *Sparenberg* to make some expedition, and not to lye so still, considering there was necessity to vnite themselves to some other of the Emperours Generalls, whereupon new Trenches were made, and neerer approaches, so that by casting many Fire-balls into their Courts of Guard, and burning diuers houses, the Captaine of the Castle sent his brother into the Camp about a composition, and surrender, which was effected accordingly, and so vpon honourable tearmes, and sufficient number of Wagons, they marched away, and as was imagined went into *Ploravia* to *Ieggendorff*: But when the Imperials were possessed of the place, they wondred at the suddaine deliury, considering it was strong, and well prouided, and could not chuse, but imagine, the Emperour had many well willers in the same, who were diffident of *Bethelam Gabor*s proceedings, considering if he came forward, hee must be enclosed in the Emperours Countries, and farre from reliefe, whereas the Emperour had all *Europe* open before him, and many strong friends both abroad and at home: besides, the fortunes of his for-

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mer preuailings had added reputation to the cause, and the name of an Emperour was no small occasion to raise Souldiers, and to keepe the weaker sort in awe. This was the principall matter out of the Letters from *Prague*, to which is added, that the women for all these troubles, continue their accustomed pompe of gorgeous apparell, and diuers Jewels, especially on the dayes of publique resort to their Churches, which was such an eye sore to the Souldier, that they gaue it out, there could be no want to pay them, considering there was so much wealth apparantly scene. In this estate stands *Prague*, and as we heare, it is not much better in *Vienna*: but in plaine tearmes the Emperours fortunes and friends with his former preuailings, and present keeping his Armies on foote, keepe also the Inhabitants from reuolting, so that for all he hath had diuers defeats by *Bethelém Gabors* attempts in sundry places: yet must it be some stronger power then as yet is apparant, that must effect this Herculean labour of recouery, either the Kingdome of *Bohemia* or *Hungarie*: and thus much concerning the Letters of *Prague*.

*From Cullen the 10. of December.*

**B**Ecause *Cullen* is an Imperiall strong Towne, populous, and full of resort, standing vpon high termes for the honour of the Emperour, and the dignity of the Apostolicall see, we will content our selues with the Letters which came from thence concerning the businesse of those parts: they  
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write then from *Munster* land, that if the frost had continued, Count *Mansfield* and the Duke of *Brunswick* were resolved to march into *Silesia* through *Saxony*, and there to ioyne with the new forces of the Marquesse of *Brandenburg*, for which purpose two Regiments were already gone vp into the land of *Oldenburg*. That the Elector of *Cullen*, and the Duke of *Newburg* came out of the Marquesse of *Dermstrats* Countrey to *Bom*, where they had beene conferring with *Bauaria* about the warre and *Mansfield's* interception, if it were possible. That some of *Mansfield's* forces had surprized the Countrey of *Ieuemien* in *Oldenburg*, and quartred themselves. That the Gouvernour of *Sparenburg* formerly mentioned, after he had surrendred the Castle, departed out of it with Colours displayed, and all other martiall ceremonies, but went no farther then *Bremen*: his name is *Monsieur Viri*. That Count *Mansfield* had a purpose to enterprise something against the Archbishops of *Brenens* Countrey, lying on the *Elbe* ouer against the County of *Holstein*, but the King of *Denmarke* and the lower circuit of *Saxony* diuerted him, and so hee had leaue of the States to send Duke *Christian Brunswick*, with most part of the Army to *Winter* a while in the *Betow* a fruitfull Iland, at the corner whereof toward *Cullen* lyeth *Sckinke Sconce*, that vpon the departure of *Monsieur Tilly* out of *Hessen*, the Prince *Mauritius* came to *Madenburg*, and there hath repaired some ruines, and made new fortifications. That Count *Mansfield* hath fixteene Shippes at the least in a readinesse to goe vp the

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Riuers,



Riuers, or take the opportunity of some good harbours, & so to saile out of the *Zuider* sea. And that in all places acknowledging the Emperour, or subiected by power to his obedience, there is beating of the Drummes to muster vp forces, and new Souldiers against *Bethelam Gabor*. For this Winter hath already distressed the Emperours Armies, and many haue beene slaine subiected to the fury of the Turks, and the misfortune of seuerall executions.

*From Brussels the 12. of December.*

**T**He Letters from *Brussels* agree with those of *Antwerp*, and both certifie more newes from forraigne parts, then any thing belonging to themselves, more then the iealousie of the whole State, that something may be attempted vpon *Cambra*, and more vpon *Flanders* and *Brabant*, either by the prince of *Orenge* for the States of *Holland*: or by the King of *Denmarke*, and Count *Mansfield* in the behalfe of the King of *Bohemia*: the reason of which suspition ariseth from the preparation at sea, which is made by the King, *Mansfield*, and generally in euery good Towne of *Holland*: whereupon the Marquess *Spinoza* hath not only quartred his forces round about, but ouerlooked the greater Townes both to fortifie them, and preuent mutinies, and other mischiefes which may arise: For money hath beene wanting, and the Souldiers of the Citadel of *Antwerp* haue new threatned their Commanders, that if they be not payed more orderly, they will bee their owne caruers,

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carriers, and take their liberty vpon the Burgers, and such as they know haue mony. But it should seeme there is a generall want in all places. For there came two runne-a-ways out of *Isendike* into *Gaunt*, who affirme that the Garisons of *Sluice* and *Cassant* are not so well payed, but that there is some murmuring and repining amongst the Souldiers, as if the States of Holland were farre in debt, and if they were not supplied by some good fortune out of the West Indies, they could not long subsist, the Archdutches preuailing as she doth in all the Prouinces round about them: but there is little heede to be taken to these reports, considering they be the lauishes of the tongues of discontented people, and proccede rather out of passion, then iudgement to vnderstand rightly the affaires or secrets of Common-wealths. Thus much for the generall, now to particulars.

*From Madrid.*

**T**Hey write from *Madrid*, that the gouernment of the Iland *Florida* is bestowed vpon *Don Lewis de Boyas*, and that there are daily consultations about serious matters, which encrease whisperings and iealousies among the people, who talke they know not what: but the principall matter is about the Kings debts, and the safe conuoying the treasure out of the West Indies into *Spaine*. For although it was reported, that *Don Antonio Oquenda*, Generall of the Galleons, which are this yeare to come from *Porto Velo*, hath beene euer since April last affrighted from putting to sea, considering



during the watchings of the *Hollanders*, and other inconueniences : as if they had discovered fixeene saile of the Enemies at the Iland *Valdilla*. Yet now it is certaine, that the Flecte is richer then euer before, as hauing fixeene millions of Bullion aboard, so that as I said, all the care and consultation is, how they shall safely ariue in *Spaine*, and disappoint the *Hollanders* in their expectation.

From *Paris*.

They write also from *Paris*, that vpon a mutiny in *Roan* (as you heard the last weeke) diuers Burgers haue beene imprisoned, and more goe vnder sureties for opposing certaine Mandates of the Kings, which were published as they say, contrary to their priuiledges. In this tumult diuers houses were burnt, and some Officers slaine. But the Duke of *Longueuil* Gouvernour of *Normandy*, vnderstanding of this seditious insurrection, came of purpose, and in seasonable time to appease the disorder, and so the Towne was quieted, and the King obeyed.

They write also from *Brussels*, that the Souldiers which came from *Millane*, are dispierced in *Namurs* and *Artoies*: that *Don Inigo de medices*, is with his regiment marched to *Don Gonzales, Ferdinando de Cardua*, who is much esteemed of the Archdutches, and applauded by the people, which hath caused some iealousie betweene him, and the Marquesse *Spinola*, according to the working of high spirits in great commanders: the rest are mustred 6000. strong, and begun already to traine, so that if money come to pay them, I make no question, but the next Summer



Summer will produce something worthy the hearkening after or overlooking. In the meane while I am sure you neuer heard of so many seuerall Armies in *Germany* and those Prouinces confining and belonging to the same.

*From Amsterdam the 10. of December.*

**A**lthough *Amsterdam* lyeth further Eastward, then the *Hage*, and that the *Hage* carries the name of the Court, and state of the Commonwealth, whereby it may seeme more likely, that the newes and occurances of the time should rather come from the *Hage*, then any Townes of marchandise or trades, Yet because there is a custome and liberty at *Amsterdam* of printing the Dutch Corantos, and that the great store of shipping and concourse of people doe there exceed all other Townes and places, I will goe no further then *Amsterdam* for the businesse as it now falls out, I say I will goe no further, because the Letters euen from the *Hage* it selfe come from thence.

Know then, that they write, that there is another Armado of 30. ships ready to saile from thence into the West Indies, ouer whom the Lord of *Dort* is Admirall, and in which there are 2000. souldiers for land seruice: yea the Hollanders haue directly giuen out, that because some haue beene suspitious of their ability to maintaine their countrie against their enemy: they haue proiected the worst, and therefore meane to preuent the mischief, and their utter ruine.

First, according to the prerogative of nature, that euery countrie is the soile of a wise mans, and



industrious they are taught the law of preservation, and so will make a plantation of themselves in *America*, where there is roome enough, and besides the temperate climate, blessings of the earth in their good vsage exceeding their owne.

Secondly, in the opposition with their enemy, they shall be able to weaken him, and pull him back as it were by the sleue, from running too fast to ouerthrow them.

Thirdly, according to the secrets of prouidence and good husbandry, they shall augment their estates by transporting the commodities of these countries to other Nations with more ease and conueniency.

Fourthly, according to the horror of mischiese, if any disaister chance, they shall be remote enough from seeing the destruction of their Wiues and children.

Fiftly, if they thrive, then shall they bee the authors of a new Plantation, and the renowne of their Colonies in the West Indies shall expatiate their fame and renowne for euer.

Sixtly and last of all, and best of all, the Indians shall see the difference by their propagation of the Gospell, betweene Papistry, and the reformed Churches, and how odious Superstition and Idolatry is in the eyes of God.

Other letters talke of a mariage betweene the great Duke of *Mosconia*, and the Widow Lady of *Brandenberg*, a goodly woman and of extraordinary beauty and presence. They also write, that Count *Henry Van Bergen* is yet at *Goch*, and not only musters souldiers,

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souldiers, but hath two Companies sent him from *Don Cordua*, whereby those of *Cleue* stood mightily in feare to be surpris'd, as those of *Westphalia*, *Munsterland*, and the land of *Luke* had beene, but especially those of *Greit Hovsen*: whereupon the chiefe Burgers sent to the *Hage*, and acquainted the States with their distresse and occasions of further mistrust, that Count *Mansfield* and the Duke of *Brunswick* are risen out of *Freeland*, but yet dispierced themselves to be the better accomodated this Winter. That diuers ships are ready both for the seruice of the warres and the voyages at Sea, and so prepare for the East and West Indies, wherein they haue thrived extraordinarily amongst the *Portugals* and the *Spaniards* themselves. That the Gouvernour of *Isendike* went lately towards *Zeland*, with diuers well appointed ships and warlike Instruments, but to what purpose is not yet knowne: and that Capitaine *Rebol* with his Company is newly come to Garrison in *Amsterdam* with supposition, that he shall goe with the Admirall into the West Indies, whether it is strange how men throng to be entertained, so that if the State had not limited it by Factories, there would questionlesse haue beene too many Aduenturers. But there must be an order in all things: and so in these matters  
Common-wealths are gouerned,  
by pollicies of restraint.

FINIS.



